RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1829. No. 484.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, May 13.		Fayetteville, May 7.		Newbern, May 9.		Petersburg, May 8.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100	120	150	175	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	35	37	40	45	40	45	45	75
Peach,	—		—	50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	8	6	6½	5	6	6½	7
Beeswax,	—	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	—	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	13	14	13	16	13	15	12½	17
Corn,	bush.	60		50		30	33	45	50
Cotton,	lb.	8	8½	7½	8	7⅞	8	7	9½
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	800		450	525	650	700	650	1000
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10250	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	33	32	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8	9	8	10	7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	150	125	150	200
West India,	—	110	112	70	80	30	95	100	150
New England,	—	40	42	45	50	10	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	275		350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—	—		1000		900	1000	700	750
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	875	1000	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		250	300	—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		90	95	100		100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	30	33	22	25	35		30	33
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1829.

John Lindley, and others, vs. *Charles Millikan and wife, and others.* } Petition for partition of land.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note given by me some time in January last, and payable the first of January next, to Thos. Davis, of Orange county; which note was obtained by misrepresentation of property sold me, and I am not disposed to pay it.

Daniel M. Dulany.

Onslow county, April 15th. 79—3wp

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO;

OR FRIENDSHIPS OFFERING FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms; the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at $3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of $5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others posess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country,"—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications" &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage," &c.—*The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

☞ Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable journals in the United States, have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves

☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume

A specimen of the above work may be seen at this office

March 11 76—

FOR SALE,

6,000 lbs. BACON, and a quantity of LARD, by

Turner & Phillips.

April 21. 70—3m

FOR SALE,

A few likely Negroes,

Inquire of

Thomas Clancy.

March 24. 74—

From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION.

Which took place in the House of Commons, from Dec. 29, to Jan. 6.

(Conclusion.)

Mr. BYNUM rose and said, Mr. Speaker, I am aware of the impatience of the house, and of the exhausted state of the subject; but, sir, as the advocates of this measure have been accused of favoring a system of *rapine* and *plunder*, he felt it a duty which he owed to himself—a duty which he considered paramount to all other considerations, to discharge himself, as far as his feeble power would enable him, from an allegation, to say the least of it, so entirely unfounded. He had not intended to have expressed himself at all on this all-absorbing subject, until a very late stage of the discussion. I was his misfortune, however, to differ from many of the friends of the bill on the table, in attributing sinister and corrupt motives to those who opposed it. He was willing to admit, and in fact had no right to believe otherwise than that, the gentlemen from New-bern, Buncombe and Hillsborough, whose motives seemed to have been mostly impugned, on this occasion, were as honorable and as virtuous in the course they pursued, as those opposed to them. In fact, he looked upon the opposition as a mere difference of opinion on a subject, which he confessed, was of doubtful policy. Mr. B. said, he had ever been opposed to the policy of the present system of banking in the United States, and he would here take the liberty of replying to the remarks that fell from the honorable gentleman from Newbern, and the gentleman from Buncombe, some days since on the subject of the Bank of the United States. He could not subscribe to the commendations and eulogiums pronounced upon that Institution; he believed a *mammoth* that would not only swallow up the different banks of the state, but that, in the course of time, would, with a slow, undeviating and resistless stride, swallow up a proportion of the liberties of the people of this country. With deference, however to the opinions of greater men, he believed its origin unconstitutional, and the tendency of the Institution most destructive to the operations of a Republican government. He thought it an *ill shapened whelp* of that system of paper patronage introduced in England by Sir Robert Walpole under the denomination of the funding system, to buy up and give permanency to a tottering throne. As a great camera obscura, it had invented every thing within its sphere. By the aid of its great patron and founder, the *Tories* who then held the landed interest in England, were supplanted by the *Whigs*, and stock jobbers, by the magic of paper patronage, became the landholders of that country. Its effects had been to outvet the land holders of every country, and its prosperity had been in proportion to their adversity and oppression. These paper institutions and manufacturing establishments had been the curse of England: they had constantly contributed to enrich the aristocracy of that country, and to degrade and impoverish the commonality and yoemanry of the country. If, then, the same causes are productive of the same effects—are not similar institutions in America likely to produce the same effects that they have produced in England? Mr. Bynum said he believed the effects would in due process of time, be unavoidably the same in this country that they had been in England, if there was not a proper and timely application of legislative interference. He stood not alone when he asserted that he viewed the Bank of the United States as a dagger of death, pointed at, and approaching slowly, and, he feared, with an irresistible pace, the vital principles of our Republican Institutions—its foundation had been opposed by some of the most distinguished patriots of the revolution, whose principles should ever be held sacred by every lover of a Republican form of government. He thought the principles of the banks of the state of North Carolina as analogous to those of the Bank of the United States, as the banks of the United States are analogous to the banking institutions of Europe, whose effect had been invariably generative of the most oppressive aristocracies. He was, therefore, more opposed to them from principle, than from any impropriety of conduct; but that he did believe that the conduct of the different banks of the state had been unauthorized by their charter, illegal and oppressive to the people; he therefore felt doubly bound, (opposed to them as he was in principle,) to support the passage of the bill which authorized a judicial investigation of their illegal conduct.

Institutions thus pernicious in their tendency, should be dealt with according to the strict letter of the law. They were sufficiently deleterious in their very nature, without allowing to them any additional latitude in their operations. But gentlemen had said, if a prosecution was instituted, ruin must inevitably ensue. Did he believe such to be the fact, perhaps he should be amongst the last to support the measure before them; but he most religiously believed that it would avert the impending ruin which now hovered over the country, rather than to create more. He was extremely loth to place his legal opinion in opposition to that of the honourable gentleman from Newbern. He thought the law read by the gentleman would admit of a different construction from that which was placed on it by that gentleman on a former occasion. The gentleman opposed to the measure, at first held out that the legislature had no right to interfere with the charters of the banks; and if they did, and their charters were forfeited, that a dissolution of the corporation would ensue, and consequently a total extinguishment of the debts to and from that corporation would immediately take place. To justify this opinion, they have relied on the following passages in Blackstone's Commentaries. The common law, said Mr. B. had ever recognized in all corporations, certain visitatorial powers. In England, this power sometimes resided in the king, and to such other persons, or donors, or powers, as created them. In all corporations, in this country, created by the legislatures, he considered that this visitatorial or corrective power, as we would call it in this country, resided in the legislatures themselves who had created the bodies corporate. The parity of the corrective power claimed by the legislature, to that of the visitatorial power exercised by the king, was perfectly just and compatible with the principles of the common law. In England they were tried for their misdemeanors by the Court of King's Bench, and he thought the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the state had the same reconizance of any misdemeanors of the different corporations within the limits of this state, and particularly when instructed by the corrective or visitatorial power that the legislature claimed. To give it a different construction, would be yielding to all corporate bodies an unlimited control, which, he thought bore an absurdity on its face. To shew that his (Mr B.'s) construction was a fair one, he would read it as he found it laid down in B's. Com. p. 481, second paragraph:—"The king being thus constituted by law, visitor of all civil corporations, the law has also appointed the place wherein he shall exercise this jurisdiction, which is the Court of King's Bench, where and where only all misbehaviour of this kind of corporations are required to be redressed, and all their controversies decided: and this is what I understand to be the meaning of our lawyers, when they say that these civil corporations are liable to no visitation." This, sir, will bear me out in my construction of the common law, with regard to the corrective power which I propose to substitute for the visitatorial power that is recognized to reside in the king by the common law, as read. Mr. Speaker, said Mr. B. the honorable and learned gentleman from Newbern has read another passage from the same author, upon which he relies to justify the opinion, that on a forfeiture of charter, a total extinguishment of the debts to and from the banks would immediately ensue, in these words, p. 484: "But the body politic may also itself be dissolved in several ways, which dissolution is the civil death of the corporation, for the law doth annex a condition to every such grant, that if the corporation be dissolved, the grantor shall have the lands again, because the grant faileth. The grant indeed is only during the life of the corporation, which may endure forever, but when that life is determined by the dissolution of the body politic, the grantor takes it back by reversion; as in the case of every other grant for life. The debts of a corporation, either to or from it, are totally extinguished by its dissolution; so that the members thereof cannot recover or be charged with them in their natural capacities, agreeable to that maxim of the civil law." Now, sir, what is the meaning of this passage?—"The land shall go back to the grantor, upon a dissolution of the corporation."—and whatever is granted should revert to the grantor by the same law. The Legislature has granted no land, nor effects; but, sir, it has granted a privilege, or franchise, if you please; and, sir, according to the doctrine, as above laid down, would this not, upon a forfeiture, revert again to the legislature, to be disposed of by them, at discretion? The latter part of this quotation, however, seems to have been dwelt on with peculiar emphasis by the gentlemen:—"The debts of a corporation, either to or from it, are totally extinguished by its dissolution"—but how? "so," says Blackstone, "that the members thereof cannot recover, or be charged with them"—in what respect? "in their natural capacities." And, sir, is this any thing more or less than to prevent them, as individuals, from collecting and being liable to the debts of the corporation in their individual capacities. Then is there, in these words, any thing that would preclude the legislature, or creative power, from using this privilege, that is similar to the land of the grantor, which reverted to them on the dissolution of the corporation, as policy might dictate? If it were the privilege that enabled the corporation to act, would it not enable the grantor to act when resumed? He did not view the privilege as totally extinct to all purposes, but thought, even without an additional enactment, the legislature was competent to proceed to the adjustment of the debts due to and from the corporation, in a case of forfeiture. In order to prevent the doubts that might arise by the construction of this law, the bill on the table contained certain clauses for the express purpose of disposing of the effects of the bank, in case of a forfeiture, according to the rule of equity and justice, guaranteeing, both to the debtor and creditor, re-payment and leniency. Sir, can there be any thing devised further than rapine and plunder than the measure proposed? Is there one cent to be taken from an individual, contrary to the laws of the land, and without the greatest regard to justice and equity? Sir, this is the hue and cry that has ever been made by the friends of legitimate governments. Touch not our institutions, they say, with unholy hands—if you do, death and ruin will follow. Where, asked Mr. B. was the necessity of first disturbing the subject, if we were to go no farther than to ascertain their guilt.

Formerly Hierarchies and aristocracies were dependent on superstition cloaked under the mantle of religion, to perpetrate their designs, and for centuries have held in bondage much the greatest proportion of mankind. But as science and knowledge advanced, superstition and ignorance were dispelled, and the influence of these modes of oppression both in church and state, have been proportionably diminished—until Aristocracy, by far the most ingenious, invented this system of banking and paper patronage, and is ready, with the Hierarchs of old, to cry out sacrilege against those who would arraign the guilty legitimates of their order. And, indeed, it is much to be regretted that they have hitherto been so successful in beguiling mankind to screen themselves from justice.

Mr. Speaker, banking alone, apart from all artificial aid and usurpations, has a natural tendency to enrich the capitalist by extracting gradually the substance of the people. The different banks of the state have at this moment a debt due to them of $5,179 517 by the people of the state. They have in circulation $1.809,288, which, subtracted from the 5.179,517, would leave a balance due by the people to the banks of $3 370,229, after they had drawn every cent of their paper out of circulation.

Now, sir, here is a fair demonstration of the doctrine laid down in the former part of my remarks. That the landholders or farmers of the country, must, in the process of time, be ousted by the operation of this paper system, and these *stock jobbers* in their turn, will become the lords of the soil. Is not the result unavoidable? With what can you pay off this 3,370 229 dollars?—bear in mind that they have taken every cent of their paper out of circulation. Sir, they will take your property at their own

price. The lands of the farmer must go — the resul is unavoidable—the operation though slow is as certain as death. The people of North Carolina pay an indirect tax at this moment to these banks, separate from that which is paid to the Bank of the United States in the shape of annual interest—provided they dealt fairly—the sum of 810,000 dollars; more than three times the amount of the balance of the direct tax that is paid to the state. Mr. B. thought the crisis of the times required legislative interference; the best interest of the country demanded it. He would ask again why was this investigation at first instituted if it were not to prosecute the banks, if found guilty of the charges? Why was there a committee appointed? Why should the house have consumed, so unnecessarily, its time, if, upon the report of the committee against them they should proceed no farther with it. He thought the house had committed itself on the subject; and to refuse to prosecute was a retraction of the position it had first taken. He would not say one word of the report of the minority, of the committee, but by that of a majority, which he considered more in the light of an apology for their illegal conduct, than a strict and impartial report; and by that even, the banks had been found guilty of a majority of the charges preferred. Indeed, said Mr. B this guilt was admitted by many of their best friends; and if guilty, why should they more than individuals, escape punishment? Gentlemen had endeavored to extenuate their guilt, by decriminating the legislation of the state. He confessed that the legislature had acted most impolitically indeed; first, in creating them, as they did, and secondly, in allowing them so great a latitude; but he did not consider the legislature as "*particeps criminis*" in the charges made against the banks, as he thought them perfectly ignorant of their conduct The charge against the legislature he viewed merely as an evasion of the question—it was not to the purpose the thought—whether the legislature were guilty or not—he did not conceive in what manner that went to the exculpation of the banks. The very institution of this investigation by the legislature, was, to him a disclaimer on the part of the legislature, of being a participater in the conduct pursued by the banks. He looked on it as the business of the legislature to disavow any participation in the illegal conduct of the banks, and to exercise its corrective power in behalf of the people, by committing them to some judicial tribunal, on sufficient evidence being shown to them of their guilt—and he asked the house if, on the evidence afforded by the committee, they did not stand convicted of the following illegal acts (viz) 'usury'—speculating on their own paper—dealing in cotton—purchasing up bank stock—and refusing to pay specie for their notes, all of which he believed, was admitted by their friends to be illegal, and contrary to their charters. He conceived it due to the people of North Carolina, that a judicial investigation into their conduct should take place—that they should be stopped from these high handed measures, if found guilty—which he presumed from the flood of evidence shown, would scarcely be doubted by any man of ordinary capacity. But the attention of the legislature had been called off from the question at issue, and diverted by the honourable gentleman from Buncombe, with statements made of the profits of the state. The state, it was said, made nearly as much or more than the stockholders; whether it did or did not, he thought it little applicable to the present subject. The question was not, he conceived, Who made most out of the people, the banks or the state? but whether or not the banks were guilty of the allegations made? The same gentleman had been pleased to call this prosecution a rebellion of the poor against the rich, of poverty against property. Mr. B said, he owned the correctness of the statement of the gentleman, if he meant, to state, the banks were rich and the people of the state poor—for he would venture to assert, that if the statement of the gentleman be not correct at this time, unless the legislature did interfere in behalf of the people, and suppress these banking institutions in their career, that it would at no very distant time, be literally true—for he had ever believed, that to be the natural tendency of these very institutions in their origin, and thought it precipitating the result, by permitting them to continue in their course of oppression and usurpations. And if, continued Mr. B. resentment and resistance to oppression and usurpations powers, be rebellion on the part of the people, he, for one, as far as his feeble powers would admit, was willing, and felt it his duty to join in it.

Sir, the same gentleman has styled the proposed prosecution, "a plundering and litigious crusade." In what the applicability of this assertion consisted, he confessed was far beyond his powers of comprehension. In the bill on the table every thing was proposed to be conducted with a due regard to the law and equity—the rights even of the delinquents were to be observed with the strictest regard to the rules of equity and law Sir, in the heat of argument, gentlemen seem to have forgotten that these institutions were amenable to any law. In the ardor of their defence, they would have us believe them irreproachable, and beyond the control of the legislature. What, sir, a creature greater than the creator? Has North Carolina wove herself a *legal net*, that she cannot control? He could not support such a doctrine.

The learned gentleman from Newbern, has spoken of constitutional impediments, and *ex post facto*. He had not the vanity to contrast his legal opinions with those of the learned gentleman, for whom, he must confess, he had always a kind of superstitious reverence; but, so far as they regarded the present measure, he really could not see their application, or weight; for if correct, he thought the bill on your table went the full length to obviate every constitutional objection founded upon the principles of "*ex post facto law*" as it authorized the debts, when collected, if a forfeiture did take place, to be appropriated to the benefit of the stockholders; so that the only injury they would receive, would be the taking from them their charters, and preventing them from longer speculating on the people under the guise of bankers. He agreed with the gentleman, when he said that the legislature that created these institutions were in a partial hallucination. Never, in his opinion, had any institutions been conducted with more injury to the people, that were intended for their benefit. The country had been flooded with their paper, and a spirit of speculation had raged, never before witnessed—which spirit had been created by the banks themselves, and fostered in order to once get their paper in circulation. It proved a curse to the people, and the salvation of the banks.

With that gentleman he regretted the retirement of the old forty shilling bills from circulation. It had been regretted by some of the profoundest politicians of the state, and he most cordially agreed with them. That the connexion between the state and individuals was calculated to corrupt both, and it was to be deprecated equally with the connexion between church and state; and it was on that ground he founded his opinion that if a bank must be had, it should be exclusively a State Bank—so that the enormous revenue which was extracted by the banks from the people, in the name of interest, to enrich the stockholders, and which, in substance, was a tremendous indirect tax, that they paid the banks, might be appropriated to lessen the direct tax on the people, and for this purpose, if such be practible it might have a salutary effect. Pennsylvania, he believed, had been benefitted by such an institution, and other states had followed her example.

The gentleman from Hillsborough had manifested much sensibility as to the result of this prosecution. He thought it productive of the most destructive consequences. For his part, said Mr. B. he saw nothing so alarming in the prosecution. Ruin and misery, said the gentleman, must follow, if this bill prevailed. How it could produce either, for himself, he could see no possible cause. But one thing he could and did see—if the banks were not stopped in their illegal acts, slavery, and a system of poverty and beggary would ensue, never before witnessed by the people of this country.

If, then, we are between "Scylla and Charybdis," and ruin must ensue, let us meet it like men—let us brave it at its threshold—and expunge from our government a system so prejudicial, and so destructive of the best interests of the country. Sir, the people call for this interference and they should have it—they will never be reconciled to these banks, until something is done. They are now groaning under the pressure of these institutions, looking up to us for redress: will you refuse it? Have you a right to do so? If the banks are innocent, they have nothing to fear—if guilty, they should certainly be checked, and we are forgetful of our duty if we do it not.

I pray gentlemen to reflect upon the first object of the investigation—whether it meant something or nothing? If it meant nothing, why commence it?—if something, why stop it, by the rejection of the bill? He had been in favor of the investigation, and to preserve consistency, he felt himself bound to vote for the measure then before him, as the only anodyne to the disquietude of the country.

The following Chronological List of the principal officers of the United States government under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many as a convenient doctrine for reference.

PRESIDENTS.

George Washington, of Virginia, elected	1789
John Adams, of Mass.	1797
Thos. Jefferson, of Va.	1801
Jas. Madison, of Va.	1809
Jas. Monroe, of Va.	1817
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts	1825
Andrew Jackson, of Tenn.	1829

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Adams, of Mass.	1789
Thos. Jefferson, of Va.	1797
Aaron Burr, of N. Y.	1801
Geo. Clinton, of New York, Died April 20, 1812.	1805
Elbridge Gerry, of Mass. Died Nov. 23, 1814.	1813
Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y.	1817
John C. Calhoun, of S. C.	1825

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thos. Jefferson, of Va.	1798
Ed. Randolph, of Va.	1794
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	1795
John Marshall, of Va.	1800
Jas. Madison, of Va.	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	1809
Jas. Monroe, of Va.	1811
John Quincy Adams, of Mass.	1817
Henry Clay, of Ky.	1825
Martin Van Buren, of New York,	1829

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alex. Hamilton, of N. Y.	1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.	1795
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	1801
Albert Gallatin, of Pa.	1802
George W. Campbell, of Tenn.	1814
Alex. J. Dallas, of Pa.	1814
William H. Crawford, of Geo.	1815
Richard Rush, of Penn.	1829
Samuel D. Ingham, of Penn.	1829

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox, of Mass.	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	1795
James M'Henry, of Md.	1796
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	1800
Roger Griswold, of Conn.	1801
Henry Dearbon, of Mass.	1801
William Eustis, of Mass.	1809
John Armstrong, of New York,	1813
William H. Crawford, of Geo.	1815
Isaac Shelby, of Ky. (did not accept)	1817
John C. Calhoun, of S. C.	1817
James Barbour, of Va.	1825
Peter B. Porter, of New York.	1828
John H. Eaton, of Tenn.	1829

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Note.—This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798 being prior to that date a branch of the war department.

Geo. Cabot, of Mass. appointed	1798
Benjamin Stoddert, of Md.	1798
Robert Smith, of Md.	1802
Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass.	1805
Paul Hamilton, of S. C.	1809
Wm. Jones, of Penn.	1813
Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Mass.	1814
Smith Thompson, of New York.	1818
Samuel L. Southard, of N. Jersey.	1823
John Branch, of N. Carolina.	1829

POST MASTERS GENERAL.

Saml. Osgood, of Mass. appointed	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Mass.	1791
Joseph Habersham, of Geo.	1795
Gideon Granger, of Conn.	1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.	1814
John M'Lean, of Ohio.	1823
William T. Barry, of Ky.	1829

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John Jay, of N, York, appointed	1789
William Cushing, of Mass.	1796
Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn.	1796
John Jay, of N. Y.	1800
John Marshall, of Va.	1801

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Edmund Randolph, of Va. appointed	1789
Wm. Bradford, of Penn.	1794
Charles Lee, of Va.	1795
Levi Lincoln, of Mass.	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	1805
John Breckenridge, of Ky.	1806
Cæsar A Rodney, of Del.	1807
Wm. Pinkney, of Md.	1811
Richard Rush, Penn.	1814
Wm. Wirt, of Va.	1817
John M. Berrien, of Geo.	1829

SPEAKERS OF THE H. OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S.

First Congress, 1st and 2 session held at N. York, 3d at Philadelphia,	
Fred'k. A. Muhlenburgh, of Pa.	1789
Second Congress, held at Philadelphia.	
Jonathan Trumbull, of Conn.	1791
Third Congress, held at Philadelphia.	
Fred'k. A. Muhlenburg, of Penn.	1793
Fourth Congress, held at Philadelphia.	
Jonathan Dayton, of N. J.	1797
Sixth Congress, 1st Session at Philadelphia, 2d at Washington.	
Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.	1799
Seventh Congress, held at Washington.	
Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.	1801
Eighth Congress.	
Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.	1803
Ninth Congress.	
Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.	1805
Tenth Congress.	
Jos. B. Varnum, of Mass.	1807
Eleventh Congress.	
Jos. B. Varnum, of Mass.	1809
Twelvth Congress.	
Henry Clay, of Ky.	1811
Thirteenth Congress.	
Henry Clay, of Ky. 1823—until Jan. 17th.	
Langdon Cheeves, of S. C. for the residue of the congress.	
Fourteenth Congress.	
Henry Clay, of Ky.	1815
Fifteenth Congress.	
Henry Clay, of Ky.	1817
Sixteenth Congress.	
Henry Clay, of Ky. during the first session.	1819
John W. Taylor, of New York, during the second session.	1820
Seventeenth Congress.	
Philip P. Barbour, of Va.	1821
Eighteenth Congress.	
Henry Clay, of Ky.	1823
Nineteenth Congress.	
John W. Taylor, of N. Y.	1825
Twentieth Congress.	
And. Stephenson, of Va.	1827

A SWEARER REFORMED.

"Among the outre characters of Ayr, fifty years ago, there was none so remarkable as an oldish little man, who was ordinarily called the DEVIL ALMIGHTY. He had acquired this terrific soubriquet from an inveterate habit of swearing, or rather from an inveterate habit of swearing, or rather from that phrase being his favorite oath. He was no ordinary swearer—no mincer of dreadful words—no clipper of the king's curses. A man of vehement passions, he had a habit, when provoked of shutting his eyes, and launching headlong into a torrent of blasphemy, such as might, if properly divided, have set up a whole troop of modern swearers. The custom of shutting his eyes seemed to be adopted by him as a sort of salve to his conscience; he seemed to think that, provided he did not 'sin with his eyes open,' he did not sin at all; or it was perhaps nothing but a habit. Whatever might be the cause or purpose of the practice, it was once made the means of playing off upon him a most admirable hoax. Being one evening in a tavern along with two neighboring country gentlemen, he was, according to a concerted scheme, played upon and irritated; and, of course, soon shut his eyes, and commenced his usual tirade of execration and blasphemy. As soon as he was fairly afloat, and his eyes were observed to be hard shut, his companions put out the candles, so as to involve the room in utter darkness. In the course of a quarter of an hour, which was the common duration of his paroxisms, he ceased to speak, and opened his eyes; when, what was his amazement, to find himself in the dark. 'How now?' he cried with one of his tremendous oaths, 'am I blind?'—'Blind!' exclaimed one of the company, 'what should make you blind?'—'Why, I can see nothing,' answered the sinner.—'That is your own fault," coolly observed his friend: 'for my part, I can see well enough;' and so he drank a toast, as if nothing had happened. This convinced the blasphemer that he had lost his sight; and, to add to his horror, it struck him that Providence had inflicted the blow as a punishment for his intolerable wickedness. Under this impression, he began to rave and cry, and he finally fell a praying, uttering such expressions as made his two companions ready to burst with restrained laughter. When they thought they had punished him sufficiently, and began to fear that his mind might be affected if they continued the joke any longer, one of them went to the door, and admitted the light. He was, of course, overwhelmed with shame at the exhibition he had been compelled to make, which had such an effect that from that time forward, he entirely abandoned his amboninable habit."

Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Navy, to his friend in Washington, dated

Smyrna, Feb. 18th, 1829.

"Since my last by the Palestine, we have been lying at this place, impatiently awaiting intelligence from Constantinople. The tardiness of movement and habitual indolence of the Turks, make us apprehensive that a specific negotiation will not take place for some time. The fact is, they have matters of more importance at this crisis, to occupy their attention, than a commercial treaty: the Russians invading their territory on one hand—the English and French commissioners pressing a definite and favourable peace for Greece on the other, leave them but little time to conclude a consention, which, under the most auspicious circumstances, can be of little or no *direct* benefit to their national prosperity.

By our last advices from Constantinople, the most active preparations were making, throughout Turkey in Europe, for the reception of the Russians. The Grand Seignior, has proclaimed in the most public manner, that the war has no other end, than the destruction of his empire and Islamism—that all true followers of Mahomet; are called upon, by the most sacred duties, to defend their property, children, and religion; that all fathers, who have two sons are bound to send one, for the country's defence; that all mothers should rejoice rather than mourn the loss of her offspring, who may thus gloriously fall—400,000 troops have in consequence been assembled at their various posts, to await the first spring month, the intended period by the Russians, for the opening of their second campaign.

From a people, possessing physical ability—fatalists in their religious creed—taught by the Koran, that he who dies in warring for the defence of Mahomet, "shall ascend to Paradise, and have the perpetual enjoyment of honor"—and aided, as they will be, by the tactics and experience of Europeans amongst them, we may anticipate, at least, that they will offer a sanguinary and obstinate repulse, to the pre-meditated invasion.

The accounts that have been published of the success of the Russians in their last campaign, are far from being true:—Skirmishes have been magnified into general actions, and the boasted acquisition of Varna into the result of a siege, rather than the inglorious consequence of treachery. Their defeat of Shumla, the only recontre that savored of a general engagement, has been artfully proclaimed, a nocturnal skirmish; when the fact is, the Russians suffered themselves to be surprised and whipt out of their very entrenchments, occupying three distinct and formidable positions, meeting hand to hand, man to man, Mahometan fatalism against Russian chivalry, the Yataghan, notwithstanding the prejudice of Chistendom, must be admitted to have signally triumphed.

The Ottoman Porte has ever, since his elevation to the first of the descendants of Othman, evinced a sagacity and determination, that would be worthy of the most enlightened Prince of Europe. The first great act of his reign, was the expulsion of the turbulent and overruling Janissaries, has been followed, even to the present period, by a train of conduct, which must claim after a reasonable and generous allowance for the influence of superstition and ignorance, a large portion of our admiration. The combined intelligence and arms, of the most powerful bands of Christendom, directed to his destruction, have been unable to swerve him from a single purpose—with the same inflexibility, that he received the information of the unjustifiable destruction of his Egyptian fleet at Navarino, he maintains his original positions—and strange as it may appear, I have been told by more than a few Greeks, that their system of government, whilst under the dominions of the Turks, was far less oppressive than at present, directed by Capo d'Istria, whom, many of them believe to be acting in concert with the autocrat of Russia, to the end of the latter finally possessing their country. The inhabitants of the Ionian Islands are much in favor of this object. They have, it may be said, a superstious reverence for the emperor of Russia; he being the head of their church. A stronger proof this attachment need not be adduced, than that upon a Russian frigate visiting, a short time since, one of the Islands; the populace flew on board, prostrated themselves before the captain, and begged of him protection and an asylum. It was indeed carried to such an apprehensive extent, that the interference of the British governor became necessary, who politely requested, for the preservation of tranquility, that the frigate would immediately leave the port.

The general peace of Europe is threatened by this war. Happily however for us, whatever dissensions may arise among them, we stand aloof."

Female Heroism.—By a letter from a friend in Wawarsing, Ulster county, N. Y. we learn that a Mrs. Donnelly, of that town, caught a bear, on the 5th ult. and carried it home in triumph. She had been about three quarters of a mile from home, where her husband was at work, to carry him his dinner. On her return thro' a bye road, leading through the woods, she discovered a young bear, pursued and caught it without much difficulty. With a wonderful presence of mind, she grasped him by the neck, to prevent biting, and muffled him so that his cries should not alarm the old one, and bore him off a prisoner of war. There might have been a disagreeable rescue had the cries of the ursine youngster roused one or two of his sylvan ancestors. Few women would hazard such an encounter, even were there no danger of a recapture.

Catskill Recorder.

Time waits for no one.

Since the observations of navigators have delineated the surface of the seas, shoals, wide reefs and extensive islands have suddenly appeared where none were marked on the charts, and existing and well known channels have been closed with bars of limestone. The immense strata which are known to exist beneath the waters, gradually are elvated into rocks, having their bases in almost immeasurable depths. These phenomena are attributed to the labors of minute animals whose manufactures commence at the bottom of the ocean and rise to the light. The corals of every species are structures formed by the industry of insects and the habitations of populous colonies, each individual constructing and inhabiting its separate cell, and extending its precinct, yet, guided by some mysterious bond of union which holds the community together. Fixed and rooted, there can be no such intercourse as exists in the governments the bees or the ants. So singular is the connexion existing that the whole mass has sometimes been considered as vegetable substance. Yet never observation has determined the station of the architect in the animal department of creation. Whatever may be considered the origin or class of the coral, it is certain that it forms vast masses above and beneath the waters. One of the islands described by Capt. Cook is an irregular oval 20 leagues in circumference—ten feet in elevation, and sinking more than one hundred fathoms deep, formed by coral. —The great reef on the east coast of New Holland, extends unbroken for the length of 300 miles; and with its branches and ramifications forms a line of more than a thousand miles, varying in breadth from twenty-five to fifty miles, and descending beyond the reach of the lead. The peculiar habits of the artificers are displayed in the construction of those mountains, which would overshadow the Alps if placed on parrallel bases to the surface of the water, and the abandoning their works,—The coral banks assume great varieties of shapes—sometimes stretching out in straight line—often sweeping in long curves, and frequently contracting into circles of some miles diameter. In the latter form detached peaks are seen abruptly rising from the waves, which are at length united into a continuous wall inclosing a huge basin. The progress of the laborers, the heaving up of sand, the floating of seeds, at length form a perfect island and clothe its surface with vegetation.

May Day Roguery.—On Saturday morning a couple of very respectable young women called at the Police Office, for the purpose of making an enquiry respecting a carman who had been helping them to remove. It seems they hired the carman in Chatham Square to take a load of goods from Greenwich street to Canal street. They did not take his number or his name. One of the females could only describe him, by saying he was a "small, good looking man, very neatly dressed, with a pair of tolerably sized fashionable whiskers." They came to the Police Office to find out his name; but there are so many tolerably good-looking fellows, with whiskers, who acquainted with that office, that information could be given. We learned, that during the removals of May day, a species of roguery has been practised upon the people to some extent. A rogue dresses himself up like a carman—hires a cart and horse—take his stand—engages to move a load of goods to a certain section of the city, and that is the last that is heard of him.

N. Y. Enquirer.

We have no office to gain or to lose. We thank Heaven that no man in power, except the sheriff of the county, backed by the authority of "*Ss. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*" can turn us out. We do indeed feel some twinges of compassion for the poor fellows who are displaced, but then our pity for those who are so poor in spirit as to wait at the door-post of a great man's house, to get the reward of patriotism, is much more abundant. We also blush a little, now and then, for the honor of the country, but then that honor is not confided solely to our keeping: and when those who have an equal interest in preserving the good name of the nation, and are more ambitious to occupy the high places, remain as unmoved as a dish of skimmed milk, we know not why we should trouble ourselves about the matter. *Boston Courier.*

Human Nature.—Mr. Buckingham gives the following illustration of an important principle in human nature:—"Some of the Khan's troops were sent out to shoot pigeons for our supper, and they thought it hard service; as the practice was to practice was to select for this duty those who were not favorites, by which it was considered as a sort of punishment, I advised the chief to try the effect of a contrary system, making the duty a sort of honorary distinction, which he adopted with complete success; for on sending an order that six of the best shots of his train should go out on this service, there was a contention between the whole troop for the honor of deserving this title. I had tried the experiment so often at sea, by inviting the smartest seamen in the ship to lead the way in some duty which others had imposed as a punishment, and I never knew any such appeal to the pride and better feelings, even of the commonest men, to fail."

Exercise—Persons whose habits are sedentary, deceive themselves into a belief that mere physical exercise will preserve health; and accordingly take daily walks for that purpose, while the current of their thoughts remains unchanged. This we conceive to be radical error. The only exercise that can peoduce a really beneficial result, is that which breaks up the train of ideas, and diverts them into new and various channels. An eminent writer has said that it ought to be the endeavor of every man to derive his reflections from the objects about him; for it is to no purpose that he alters his position, if his attention continues fixed to the same point.—This is no doubt true; and in order to the attainment of any advantage by exercise, especially walking, the mind should be kept open to the access of every new idea, and so far disengaged from the predominance of any particular thoughts, is easily to accommodate itself to the entertainment which may be drawn from surrounding objects.

Casuality.—We regret to state that Capt. David Willis, for many years a prudent navigator in the merchant service of this place, was lost from a lighter, at lower Broad Creek, a short distance below Newbern, on Monday the 27th of April He had that morning, in the prosecution of a determination to relinquish the sea and resort to the hazardous pursuits of agriculture, taken passage for his farm, and was taking the depth of water with an oar, when he fell overboard and perished before assistance could reach him. The wife of Capt. Willis was on board and witnessed the agonizing scene. Thus, in the prime of life, and at a moment as he believed, of perfect security, has this experienced mariner, after years of exposure to the perils of the ocean, found his last enemy in the waters of the Neuse. The body of the deceased was discovered on Monday last and brought to this place for interment.

Newbern Sentinel.

Presidential Electors.—New York will hereafter, have great weight in the presidential election. The last legislature passed a law making that elect o by general ticket. Before the next presidential election takes place, there will be a new census and a new distribution of political power. At the next election for president, therefore, New York will walk into the field with about *forty electoral* votes in her hand.

N. Y. Enq.

Gen. Lafayette.—A letter was received by the Selectmen of this town on Thursday, from the agent of Gen. Lafayette, in New York, mentioning the receipt of an order for *a hogshead of earth from Bunker Hill battle ground, to be placed over the body of Lafayette at his decease.* It is to be accompanied by a certificate, to be signed by three of the oldest veteran soldiers in the town and shipped to Havre from New York or Boston.

A reply has been forwarded to the agent, that the request will be implicitly complied with by the authorities of this town. The earth will be taken from near the spot where Gen. Warren fell, and the earth that drank the blood of Warren will surround the body of Lafayette.

It has been thought that Gen. Lafayette, whose fondness for his adopted country is apparent in every act and every wish of his heart, would return and end his days with us. This question seems to be determined by the above circumstance.

Bunker Hill Aurora,

DANIEL PARKER, Esq., an American, who for forty years past has resided in France, and principally in Paris, died, as letters by the Havre inform us, on the first of April, at Versailles.

The life of Mr. Parker was one of singularly varied fortune. At times, at the pinnacle of wealth—and then again, as we have ourselves heard him say, stripped more than once of every thing but the few dollars in his pocket—he preserved in every situation the same kind and gentle heart—the same equanimity—the same dignified and polished courtesy of manners. Mr. Parker was a native of Boston, and was distinguished by a singularly intelligent and well cultivated mind. He had outlived his early friends, and this last brief, imperfect, but sincere notice of his life and death, is the tribute of one whose youth he for a time watched over with all a parent's solicitude.

N. Y. Ame.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 3.

The following gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates to represent this county in the next legislature.

For the Senate.

James Mebane, Esq.
Dr. William Montgomery.

For the Commons

Hugh D. Waddle, Esq.
Dr. James S. Smith,
John Stockard, Esq.
Thomas H. Taylor, Esq.
Rodmon N. Stone, Esq. of Chapel Hill.

Newbern, May 23.

On Wednesday afternoon we had a severe thunder gust, which for a short time, threatened alarming consequences. In its passage over the town, the lightning struck the Washington Hotel, commencing with the chimney, which it shattered, and in its descent tore off the shingles from the roof and the weatherboarding from the front of the building to the ground. The appearance of smoke, which continued to accumulate, created the belief that the building was on fire, and the alarm bells were immediately rung. The panic however, was but momentary, and no further injury was done to the house. This is the s o od time within a year that the hotel has been struck by lightning. Last summer similar damage was sustained and in the same part of the building. The alarm at the hotel having subsided, the next flash struck the dwelling house of Mr Joseph Oliver, which was also reported to be on fire. The fire bells again sounded the alarm, and the several Fire Companies and other citizens, repaired to the place of action, where their well conducted efforts soon removed all apprehension of danger. An examination of this discharge, induces the belief that the electric fluid first struck a tree near the building, then separating, communicated to the house, over which a part of the tree hung, and lodging between the plastering and weatherboarding, extended to the east end of the building. It exhibited in its progress a continued mass of fire. The bell wire in the piazza was melted, a quantity of glass broken, and the house considerably injured. The tree was completely stripped of its bark and split in several places. But the most remarkable and felicitous circumstance connected with this occurrence, is the fact that no personal injury was sustained, although a great number of the citizens were in the most exposed situations. We could not but admire the conduct of our lately organized Fire Companies. Although the rain was falling in torrents and the lightning decending in every direction, they assembled with great promptitude, and in time effectually to arrest the progress of the fire. The utility of lightning rods was rendered apparent during the storm—the lightning was seen descending by them in various directions. *Newbern Sentinel.*

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Philadelphia, May 22.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, commenced its annual session yesterday, in this city, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square.

The opening sermon was preached in the morning, by the Rev. Dr. E S. Ely. In the afternoon, the assembly convened, Dr. Ely, the moderator for last session, presiding. The first business was a choice of moderator. The following gentlemen were nominated:—Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, of Petersburgh, Va.; Rev. Dr. Spring, New York city; Rev. Dr. Cox, New York city, and Rev. Dr. Lansing, of the state of New York.

These gentlemen having giving in their votes, retired according to the custom of the assembly; and the other members proceeded in the election *vive voce*, as their names were called by the clerk. On counting the votes, the Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, of Petersburgh, was declared duly elected Moderator for the present session.

The members who had retired, were then called in, and Mr. Rice took a stand in front of the Moderator's chair.

The Rev. Past Moderator, (Dr. Ely,) then announced to the Moderator elect, the choice of the assembly, and read to him the rules by which he and the members were to be governed in their legislative and judicial capacity. Dr. Ely concluded some pertinent observations, by the expression of a fervent wish that the smiles of Heaven might be granted to the labours of the assembly. He then, noticing that his duties as Moderator, of that body were closed, retired from the chair, and conducted the new Moderator to his station.

Mr. Rice, on taking the chair, expressed his desire to discharge with satisfaction the duties to which he had been most unexpectedly called, under a sense that, with his whole determination to exercise his best talents therein, he should need the indulgence of the members.

The Rev. Robt. M'Carty, of New York, was then unanimously elected temporary clerk.—The office of clerk of the General Assembly is a permanent appointment, requiring the discharge of weighty duties during the recess of the assembly.

U. S. Gaz.

New York, May 19.

Another of the heroic race has passed from the scene. John Jay—the companion and friend of Washington, the collaborator of Hamilton and Madison, the upright and learned judge, the firm, patriotic, and able foreign minister, the enlightened chief magistrate, the distinguished senator, the scholar, and the gentleman—has paid the tribute which all must in time pay. He died on Sunday, at his residence at Bedford, in Westchester county, in the eighty fourth year of his age. Mr. Jay has not for more than twenty years taken any part in the public affairs of the country, nor mingled at all in the busy world—and hence, to the present generation, his name was already, even, before the grave had placed it beyond the reach of envy or of accident, purely historical. The intelligence, therefore, of his death, will fall upon the community, not with the shock occasioned by the sudden and unexpected bereavement of a familiar object, but as putting the final seal and consummation to a reputation, which, wheth for disinterested purity, enlightened patriotism, or simple grandeur, is not surpassed, even in the illustrious annals of the men of the American revolution. *N. Y. A.*

MARRIED,

In this place on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph H. Bland, Mr. *Thomas Faucett* to Miss *Rosanna M'Golhum.*

STRAYED,

ON the 25th instant, from the subscriber, between Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, a

Bay Mare,

about four feet ten inches high, in tolerable good order. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expenses paid on her delivery to me three miles west of Chapel Hill.

Wm. M'Cauley.

June 2d. 84—1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified at May term, of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the last will and testament of John Link, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for payment within the time required by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Silas M. Link, *Ex'r.*

June 2. 84—3w

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the tax due for the year 1828, to wit: At Peter S. Clark's on the 2d day of July next, at John Newlin's on the 3d at Murphy's Mill on the 4th, at George Albrights on the 6th, at John Long's on the 7th, at Michael Holt's on the 8th, at Peter L. Ray's on the 9th, at the Widow Cook's on the 10th, at C. F. Faucett's on the 11th, at James Hutchinson's on the 13th at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 14th, at George A. Mebane's on the 15th, at Rankin M'Kee's on the 16th at Richardson Nichols's on the 17th, at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 18th, at J. J. Carrington's on the 20th, at Edward Davis's on the 21st, at Leather's Cross Roads on the 22d, at Z. Herndon's on the 23d, at S. Moore's on the 24th, at Chapel Hill on the 25th, at C. W. Johnston's on the 27th, and at B Cheek's on the 28th As good prices have been obtained during the last winter for wheat and flour I hope to meet with punctuality. Those who are in arrears to me for former taxes must not expect further indulgence.

The magistrates appointed by the last County Court to take the list of taxables and taxable property, will attend at the same time and place in their respective districts for that purpose.

Thomas D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

2d June. 84—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Fourth of July.

A MEETING of the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, will take place on Friday evening next at the ringing of the 3 o'clock bell, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing fourth of July.

June 2. 84—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified, at May term last, of Orange County Court, obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Reich, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Michael Holt.

June 2d. 84—3w

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the subscriber's school, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in July.

There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon.

N. B. Terms of his school, $65 per session, for board and tuition, paid in advance.

May 19. 82—11w

☞ The editors of the Newbern Centinel, Cape-Fear Recorder, and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above until the 1st of August.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Spring Goods, among which are,

Super blue, black and olive Cloths and Cassimeres,
A splendid assortment of Callicoes, new style,
Silks, Cambrics, Muslins,
Ready made Clothing,
A superior assortment of Tortoise-Shell Tuck and Side Combs,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons,
Ditto ditto Ginghams,
Vestings of all kinds,
Fancy dress Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,

With the usual variety of articles comprised in a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GROCERIES,

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

All which he will sell low, for cash only.

R. L. Cook.

May 12. 81—

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber has received from Philadelphia, an assortment of fine Watches and Jewellery, together with a great variety of fine steel Chains, Seals and Keys, which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

May 12. 81—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Samuel Hargis, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and complete a manner as if he, had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Thomas Hargis.

May 12. 81—3w

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, of industrious habits.

Charles L. Cooley.

April 14. 77—

NOTICE.

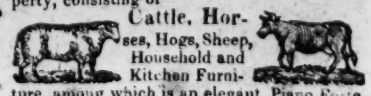
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber at the present term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, on the estate of ROBERT M'CAULEY, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. And those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

May 26. 86—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 19th of June next, at the late dwelling house of Robert M'Cauley, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of



Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which is an elegant Piano Forte, several valuable Law and other Books, and a variety of other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

May 26. 83—3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,

Principal.

The editors of the Raleigh Register, and Star, Halifax Minerva, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

May 26. 83—tf

From the Atlantic Souvenir.

SONG OF A GREEK ISLANDER IN EXILE.

"A Greek Islander being taken to the vale of Tempe, and called upon to admire its beautiful scenery, replied "Yes, all is fair; but the sea where is it,"

Where is the sea?—I languish here—
Where is my own blue sea?
With all its barks of fleet career,
And flags and breezes free!

I miss that voice of waves—the first
Which woke my childhood glee;
The measured chime—the thundering burst—
Where is my own blue sea?

Oh! rich your myrtles' breath may rise,
Soft, soft, your winds may be;
Yet my sick heart within me dies—
Where is my own blue sea?

I hear the shepherd's mountain flute,
I hear the whispering tree—
The echoes of my soul are mute—
Where is my own blue sea?

FELICIA HEMANS.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

FIRST AND LAST DINNER.

Twelve friends much about the same age, and fixed, by their pursuits, their family connections, and other local interests as permanent inhabitants of the metropolis, agreed, one day when they were drinking their wine at the Star and Garter at Richmond, to institute an annual dinner among themselves, under the following regulations: That they should dine alternately at each others houses on the *first* and *last* day of the year: that the *first* bottle of wine uncorked at the *first* dinner, shall be recorked and put away, to be drunk by him who should be the last of their number: that they should never admit a new member; that when one died, eleven should meet, and when another died, ten should meet, and so on: and that when only one remained he should on those days dine by himself and sit the usual hours at his solitary table: but the *first* time he so dined alone, lest it should be the only one, he should then uncork the first bottle, and, in the first glass, drink to the memory of all who were gone.

There was something original and whimsical in the idea, and it was eagerly embraced. They were all in the prime of life, closely attached by reciprocal friendship, fond of social enjoyments; and looked forward to their future meeting with unalloyed anticipation of pleasure. The only thought, indeed, that could have darkened those anticipations was one not very likely to intrude itself at this moment, that of the hapless wight who was destined to uncork the first bottle at his lonely repast.

It was high summer when this frolick compact was entered into: and as their pleasure yatcht skimmed along the dark bosom of the Thames, on their return to London, they talk of nothing but their *first* and *last* feasts of ensuing years.—Their imaginations ran riot with a thousand gay predictions of festive merriment. They wantoned in conjectures of what changes time would operate: joked each other upon their appearance, when they should meet, some hobbling upon crutches after a fit of the gout,—others poking about with purblind eyes, which even spectacles could hardly enable to distinguish the alderman's walk in a haunch of venison—some with portly round bellies and tidy little brown wigs, and others decently dressed out in a new suit of mourning for the death of a great grand daughther or a great-grand son,—Palsies, wrinkles, toothless gums, stiff hams, and poker knees were banded about in sallies of exuberant mirth, and appropriated, first to one, then to another, as a group of merry children would have distributed golden palaces flying chariots, diamond tables, and chairs of solid pearls, under the fancied possessions of a magician's wand which could transform plain brick, and timber, and humble mahogany, into such costly treasures.

'As for you George,' exclaimed one of the twelve, addressing his brother-in-law, "I expect I shall see you as dry, withered and shrunken as an old eel skin, a mere outside of man!" and he accompanied the words with a hearty slap on the shoulder.

George Fortescue was leaning carlessly over the side of the yatcht, laughing the loudest of any at the conversation which had been carried on. The sudden mutual salutation of his brother in-law threw him off his balance, and in a moment he was overboard. They heard the heavy splash of his fall, before they could be said to have seen him fall. The yatcht was proceeding swiftly along; but it was instantly stopped.

The utmost consternation now prevailed. It was nearly dark, but Fortescue was known to be an excellent swimmer, and startling as the accident was, they felt certain he would regain the vessel. They could not see him. They listened. They heard the sound of his hands and feet. They hailed him. An answer was return, but in a faint gurgling voice, and the exclamation "Oh God!" struck upon their ears. In an instant two or three, who were expert swimmers, plunged into the river, and swam towards the spot whence the exclamation had proceeded. One of them was with arm's length of Fortescue; he saw him, he was struggling and buffeting the water: before he could be reached he went down, and his distracted friend beheld the ed ing circles of the wave just over the spot where he had sunk. He dived after him and touched the bottom: but the tide must have drifted the body onwards for it could not be found.

They proceeded to one of the nearest stations where drags were kept, and having procured the necessary apparatus, they returned to the fatal spot. After the lapse of above an hour, they succeeded in raising the lifeless body of their lost friend. All the usual remedies were employed for restoring suspended animation, but in vain: and they now pursued the remainder of their course to London, in mournful silence, with the corpse of him who had commenced the day of pleasure with them in the fullness of health, of spirits, and of life! Amid their severer grief, they could not but reflect how soon one of the joyous twelve had slipped out of the little festive circle.

The months rolled on and cold December came with all its cheering round of kindly greetings and merry hospitalities: and with it came a softened recollection of the fate of poor Fortescue: *eleven* of the twelve assembled on the last day of the year, and it was impossible not to feel their loss as they sat down to dinner. The very irregularity of the table, five on one side, and only four on the other, forced the melancholy event upon their memories.

There are few sorrows so stubborn as to resist the united influence, a circle of select friends, and a season of prescriptive gaiety. Even those pinching troubles of life, which come home to a man's own bosom, will light up a smile, in such moments, at the beaming countenances and jocund of all the rest of the world; while your mere sympathetic or sentimental distress, gives way like the inconsolable affliction of a widow of twenty, closely besieged by a lover of thirty.

A decorous sigh or two, a few becoming ejaculations, and an instructive observation, upon the uncertainty of life, made up the sum of tender posthumous "offering to the *manes* of poor George Fortescue," as they proceeded to discharge the more important duties for which they had met. By the time the third glass of champaigne had gone round, in addition to potations of fine old hock and "capital madeira" they had ceased to discover any thing so very pathetic in the inequality of the two sides of the table, or so melancholy in their crippled number of eleven.

The rest of the evening passed off to their hearts content. Conversation was briskly kept up amid the usual fire of pun repartee, anecdotes, politics, toasts healths, jokes, broad laughter, erudite disquisitions upon the vintage of the wines they were drinking, and an occasional song. Towards twelve o'clock, when it might be observed that they emptied their glasses with less systoms of palating the quality of what they quaffed, and filled them again, with less anxiety as to which bottle or decanter they laid hold of, they gradually waxed moral and tender! sensibility began to re-ooze out: "poor George Fortescue!" was once more remembered: those who could count sighed to think there were only 11 of them: and those who could see felt the tears come into their eyes, as they dimly noted the inequality of two sides of the table.—They all agreed, at parting, however, that they had never passed such a happy day, congratulating each other upon having instituted so delightful a meeting, and promised to be punctual to their appointments, the ensuing evening, when they were to celebrate the new year, whose entrance they had welcomed in bumpers of claret, as the watchman bawled "past twelve!" beneath the window.

They met accordingly: and their gaiety was without any alloy or drawback. It was only the first time of their assembling, after the death of "poor George Fortescue," that made the recollection of it painful: for though but a few hours had intervened, they now took their seats at the table, as if eleven had been their original number, and as if all were there that had been ever expected to be there.

It is thus in every thing. The first time a man enters a prison—the first book an author writes—the first painting an artist executes—the first battle a general wins—nay, the first time a rogue is hanged (for a rotten rope may provide a second performance, even of that ceremony, with all its singleness of character,) differ inconceivable from their first repitition. There is a charm; a spell a novelty, a freshness, a delight inseparable from the first experience, (hanging always excepted be remembered,) which no art or circumstances can impart to the second. And it is the same in all the darker traits of life. There is a degree of poignancy and anguish in the first assaults of sorrow, which is never found afterwards—As the weeping widow, who like, "Niobe all tears, follows her fifth husband to the grave, and she will tell you the first time she performed that melancholy office, it was with at least five times more lamentations than she had last discharged it. In every case, it is simply that the first fine edge of our feelings has been taken off; and that it can never be restored.

Several years had elapsed, and our eleven friends kept up their double anniversaries, as they might aptly enough be called, with scarcely any perceptible change. But alas! there came one dinner at last, which was darkened by a calamity they never expected to witness, for on that very day, their friend, companion, brother almost, was hanged!—Yes Stephen Rowland, the wit, the oracle, the life of their circle, had, on the morning of that day, forfeited his life upon a public scaffold, for having made one single stroke of his pen in a wrong place. In other words, a bill of exchange which passed into his hands for 700*l.* passed out of it for 1700*l.*; he having drawn the important little prefix to the hundreds, and the bill being paid at the banker's without examining the words of it. The forgery was discovered—brought home to Rowland; and though the greatest interest was used to obtain a remission of the fatal penalty, (the particular female favorite of the prime minister interfering;) poor Stephen Rowland was hanged. Every body pitied him: and nobody could tell why he did it. He was not poor; he was not a gambler, he was not a speculator, but phrenology settled it. The organ of *acquisitiveness* was discovered in his head, after his execution, as large a pigeon's egg. He could not help it.

It would be injustice to the ten to say that even wine, friendship, and a merry season, could dispel the gloom which pervaded this dinner. It was agreed beforehand, that they should not allude to the distressing and melancholy theme: and having thus interdicted the only thing which really occupied all their thoughts, the natural consequence was that silent contemplation took the place of dismal discourse; and they separated long before midnight. An embarrassing restraint indeed, pervaded the little conversation which grew up at intervals. The champaigne was not in good order, but no one liked to complain of its being ropy.

A beautiful painting of Vandyke which was in the room, became a topic of discussion. They who thought it was *hung* in a bad place shrunk from saying so; and not one ventured to speak of the *execution* of that great minister. Their host was having the front of his house repaired, and at any other time he would have cautioned them when they went away, as the night was dark, to take care of the *scaffold* but no, they might have stumbled right and left before he would have pronounced that word, or told them not to break their necks. One in particular, even abstained from using his customary phrase, "this is a drop of good wine;" and another forbore to congratulate the friend who sat next him, and who had married since he last saw him, because he was accustomed on such occasions to employ figurative language, and talk of the holy noose of the wedlock.

Some fifteen years had now glided away since the fate of poor Roland, and the ten remained; but the stealing hand of time had written sundry changes in most legible characters. Raven locks had become grizzled—two or three heads had not as many locks altogether as may be reckoned in a walk of a half mile along the Regent's Canal—one was actually covered with a brown wig—the crow's feet were visible in the corner of the eye—good old port and warm madeira carried it against hock, claret, red burgundy, and champaigne—stews, hashes, ragouts, grow into favour—crusts were rarely called for to relish the cheese after dinner—conversation was less boisterous, and it turned chiefly on politics and the state of the funds, or the value of landed property—apologies were made for coming in thick shoes and warm stockings—the doors and windows were more carefully provided with list and sand bags—the fire more in request—and the quiet game of whist filled up the hours that were wont to be devoted to drinking singing, and riotous merriments. The rubbers, a cup of coffee, and at home by 11 o'clock, was the usual cry, when the fifth or sixth glass had gone around after the removal of the cloth. At parting, too, there was now a long ceremony in the hall, buttoning up great coats, tying on woolen comforters, fixing silk handkerchiefs over the mouth and up to the ears, and grasping sturdy walking canes to support unsteady feet.

Their fiftieth anniversary came, and death had indeed been busy. One had been killed by the overturning of the mail in which he had taken his place in order to be present at the dinner, having purchased an estate in Monmouthshire, and retired thither with his family. Another had undergone the terrific operation for the stone, and expired beneath the knife—a third had yielded up a broken spirit two years after the loss of an only surviving and beloved daughter; a fourth was carried off in a few days by a *cholera morbus*—a fifth had breathed his last in the very morning he obtained a judgment in his favor by the Lord Chancellor, which had cost him his last shilling nearly to get, and which, after a litigation of eighteen years, declared him the rightful possessor of ten thousand a year.—ten minutes after he was no more. A sixth had perished by the hand of a midnight assassin, who broke into his house for plunder, and sacrificed the owner of it, as he grasped convulsively a bundle of Exchequer bills which the robber was drawing from beneath his pillow, where he knew they were every night placed for better security.

Four men, of withered appearance and decrepit walk, with cracked voices and dim, rayless eyes, sat down, by the mercy of Heaven, (as they themselves tremulously declared,) to celebrate, for the fiftieth time, the first day of the year; to observe the frolic compact, which half a century before, they had entered into at the Star and Garter at Richmond. Eight were in their graves! The four that remained stood upon its confines. Yet they chirped cheerly over their glass; though they could scarcely carry it to their lips, if more than half full; and cracked their jokes, though they articulated their words with difficulty, and heard each other with still greater difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered, they laughed [if a sort of strangled wheezing might be called a laugh] and when the wines sent their icy blood in warmer pulse through their vines, they talked of their past as it were but yesterday that had slipped by them,—and of their future, as if it were a busy century that lay before them.

They were just the number for a quiet rubber of whist; and for three successive years they sat down to one. The fourth came, and then their rubber was played with an open dummy; a fifth, and whist was no longer practicable: *two* could play only at cribbage, and cribbage was the game. But it was little more than mockery of play. Their palsied hands could hardly hold, or their fading sight distinguish the cards, while the torpid faculties made them doze between each deal.

At length came the Last Dinner; and the survivor of the twelve, upon whose head four score and ten winters had showered their snow, ate his solitary meal. It so chanced that it was in his house, and at his table, they had celebrated the first. In his cellar too, had remained for eight and fifty years, the bottle they had then uncorked, re-corked, and which he was that day to uncork again. It stood beside him. With a feeble and reluctant grasp he took the 'frail memorial' of a youthful vow; and for a moment, memory was faithful to her office. She threw open the long vista of buried years; and his heart travelled through them all: their lusty and blithesome spring,—their bright and fervid summer,—their ripe and temperate autumn,—their chill but not too frozen winter. He saw, as in a mirror, how one by one, the laughing companions of that merry hour, at Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt all the loneliness of his condition, (for he had eschewed marriage, and the veins of no living creature ran a drop of blood whose source was in his own;) and as he drained the glass which he had filled, to the memory of those who were gone,' the tears slowly trickled down the deep furrows of his aged face.

He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow and he prepared himself to discharge the other by sitting the usual number of hours at his desolate table. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the gloom of his own thoughts—a lethargic sleep stole over him, his head fell upon his bosom—confused images crowded into his mind—he babbled to himself—was silent—and when his servant entered the room, alarmed by a noise which he heard, he found his master stretched upon the carpet at the foot of the easy chair, out of which he had slipped in an apopletic fit. He never spoke again, nor once opened his eyes, though the vital spark was not extinct till the following day. And this was the LAST DINNER.

CORN FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 6th of June next, at my plantation on Little River, I will offer for sale about one hundred and fifty barrels of Corn, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, for bond and approved security.

J. P. Sneed.

May 19. 82—3w

State of North-Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1829.

Jincy P. Glenn v. *Richard Halleburton.* } Judicial attachment. Kinchen Newman summoned as garnishee, and garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said defendant make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Rexborough, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead or demur, judgment will be entered for the amount in the hands of the garnishee, and execution issued accordingly.

Witness, **Jesse Dickens, c. c. c.**

Price adv. $3 75. 82—6w

The National Intelligencer,

Published in the City of Washington,

By GALES & SEATON.

THE National Intelligencer is an old established journal, at the seat of the general government. It publishes, originally, regularly and fully, the proceedings and debates of congress; also all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before congress or originating in that body, and all the acts passed by them. These recommendations, in addition to a variety of other information which is to be found in its columns, connected with the general interests of our own country, with literature and science, and the affairs of the world at large; together with the character of general fairness which the paper has sustained under its present editors for many years, make the National Intelligencer useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

The National Intelligencer is not a party paper, but censures or approves where censure or approbation seems to be due to public measures. It supported the late administration of the general government, when the measures of that administration were such as to meet its approbation. It avows a determination, though it opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, to support the just measures of this administration, but as certainly to oppose the unjust or the prescriptive. It will be, in principle, opposed to any administration of the government whose measures shall show it to have the interests of a party at heart, rather than the great interests of the country. It is, in a word, what its title denotes, a National paper.

For the independent and impartial course which it has pursued, the National Intelligencer has been denounced, and an attempt has been made to put it down, right or wrong, by the strong arm of power directed by caucus agency. The attempt is as vain as it would be for any modern prophet to bid the sun stand still. Thirty years old, this National paper is not yet in its prime, but acquires strength and power with every day of its existence.

Without having ever sought for popularity, or courted public patronage, the National Intelligencer enjoys already the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States. It is read in every state and territory in the country. It is read in every capital in Europe, and possesses sources of information exceeded by no other journal.

For the first time, an effort is made to enlarge the subscription to it by sending forth this prospectus, which our adversaries in politics are expected to deal so generously with as to let it be seen, and our friends so kindly as to further our purpose with their aid and countenance. Heretofore we have hardly wished to enlarge our subscription list. Intending hereafter, however, to devote ourselves wholly to the newspaper, and to a proper improvement of "the condition of the press," we invite such farther subscriptions, as, being punctually paid, will remunerate our labor and expenses.

The National Intelligencer is published daily, at ten dollars per annum, payable in advance. It is published, also, for the more convenient circulation where a daily mail does not penetrate, three times a week, at six dollars per annum, payable in advance. A remittance of either of these amounts in bank paper, by mail, will ensure the prompt and regular transmission of every paper that may be ordered.

Those subscribing will please to signify whether they desire the paper for a year only, and then to be stopped without farther notice, or wish it to be continued until countermanded.

Washington, March 5. 75—

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Hillsborough. For particulars see the bills.

Josiah Turner.

Feb. 10. 80